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# New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MOUNING.

Foreign:-Chancellor von Caprivi made at Osnaburg, Hanover, a speech in which he declared that no European Government desired war. ==== Russia is continuing her warlike preparations in the East. === An outbreak is looked for in British Burmah, === The funeral of Grand Duchess Paul took place with great pomp in Moscow. ==== Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the world of London.

Domestic.-J. Sloat Fassett and John W. Vroeman made speeches at Utica, Lowville and other places on the way to Watertown, where they spoke to a great audience in the Opera House. - Henry Cabot Lodge declined to nodify his acceptance of the Democratic invitation to a joint debate with Governor Russell in Massachusetts. === There is a serious drouth in several States; schools in the West have been closed on account of the heat - A long conference was held at the Executive Mansion in Washington over the state of affairs in Chili. Auditor General McCamant, of Penusylvania, devied the truth of the charges against him, before the Bardsley investigating committee at Harrisburg.

City and Suburban.-The Creditors' Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad declared the plan for extending the floating debt operative. = - John W. Mackay and Mrs. Fair reached New-York from San Francisco in four days, twelve hours, twentyeight minutes. === Final preparations were made for the formal opening of the Westchester County Fair. = Winners at Gravesend: Terrifler. Homer, St. Carolus, Portchester, Dixie and Raceland. == The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Philadelphia nine. \_\_\_\_ James W. Husted and Stewart L. Woodford addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Republicans in Brooklyn. ==== Stocks were irregular under bear attacks, but closed firm at small losses without regard to the Gould issues.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Generally fair, but with showers at night; cooler at night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 71; average, 73 7-8.

The grape scare has about subsided, though something in the way of inspection is yet being done. One of the attaches of the Health Department is going to Ulster County to-day to investigate the vineyards. It would have been a good thing to dispatch an agent thither earlier in order to get at the facts at first hand. Net single case of indisposition has been definitely raced to the alleged poisoned grapes, and it is tinetly permitted the slaughter of 7,500 seal loubtful if enough poison to harm an infant tas been brought to the city on this fruit.

Mr. Fassett's first important speech outside of New-York and Brooklyn was made last evening n Watertown. He was welcomed with open arms by the people of the city in which Roswell P. Flower has his home, and made a capital, clear-cut, ringing speech. The greetings which he received on his way to Watertown foreshadow the demonstrations of interest which his further journeyings will occasion. The people like a live man right well, and Mr. Passett has a peculiar knack in reaching the popular heart.

Reswell P. Flower was in a rather talkative humor yesterday, but we defy any reader of the interview with him reported in our political news to find therein any large or luminous views on the present political situation. He "supposes" his campaign begins to-day; he is confident of his election; he doesn't know whether he will make any speeches; he objects to General Jones on principle—that is the sum and substance of it. Mr. Flower, we must say, showed good judgment in absenting himself from Watertown at the time Mr. Fassett was going there: it would have been painful to him to witness the warmth of the demonstration given by his townsmen to his rival.

An almost incredible story comes from Liver-pool describing the cold-blooded murder of a ind of eight by two boys eight and nine years took altogether. If Sir Julian Pauncefote is

old. The object of the crime was to secure the clothes worn by the murdered boy; but, of course, it was not necessary to drown him in ourse, it was not necessary to drown him in his attention. order to obtain his clothing. As a matter of his attention. fact, he was stripped before being finally thrown into the water. The boy murderers must have been incited by the most diabolical spirit that it is possible for the human mind to conceive, and one instinctively revolts from the possibility of such a happening in a civilized land. The doctrine of total depravity is falling into disuse, but it is still true, as in the days of the Psalmist, that the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked.

It is to be hoped that the situation in Chili is not so serious as the incomplete reports which have been allowed to reach the public indicate. The President held a conference yesterday with Cabinet and naval officia's in consequence of two dispatches received from Minister Egan. The purport of these, it is understood, was that the United States Legation in Santiago had been placed in a virtual state of siege by the Provisional Government, and that several Americans had been imprisoned. The motive of the Chilian authorities in such a high-handed course is decidedly puzzling. Even if supporters of Balmaceda had taken refuge in the American Legation, there would be no excuse for such proceedings. If the reports are confirmed, the duty of our Government is clear, and Chili will soon be made to understand that international law and usage are not to be violated with impunity. We trust, however, that later dispatches will put the matter in a better light.

OPENING OF DEMOCRATIC HEAD-QUARTERS.

Tammany and the Democratic Committee will open their headquarters to-day. Not content with flagrantly misgoverning the metropolis Tammany yearns to get this great Commonwealth into its corrupt clutches, and to this end now formally begins its active operations. It cannot truthfully be said that the opening will take place under encouraging circumstances. In fact, it is a long time since a Democratic campaign started so gloomily. Democrats have good reason for feeling blue. They are not all together this year. The Kings County Democracy contains many kickers, who do not esitate to denounce Flower as a "boodle" candidate. The Erie County Democracy is by no means a unit, there being a courageous and selfrespecting element in it which resents the leadership of Sheehan-that disbeliever in the cardinal American right of petition. The Albany County Democracy bids fair to be rent in twain over the Supreme Court Judgeship, the question to be decided being whether Governor Hill shall be allowed to use one of the great judicial places of the State as a political football. Such circumstances as these are well calcu-

lated to turn the Flower headquarters into a lodge of sorrow. And others of the same sort are not wanting. Tammany finds that its own rotten record in city government and the scarcely less discreditable record of a Democratic Governor and Democratic lawmakers at Albany hang like a millstone about the neck of its weak ticket. It must see that it will be placed on the defensive all through the canvass, and that the better the votets understand the contrasted achievements of the two parties the worse must be its chances of success. Therefore it cannot help but realize that unless it can win by a profuse and rascally expenditure of money it cannot win at all. Besides, it cannot shut its eyes to the fact that the Republican ticket is commanding the enthusiastic and united support of all members of the Republican party. Croker, Godfather Grant, Ed. Murphy and the rest will doubtless talk cheerfully at the opening and repress delegates who are convinced that this is going to be a Republican year in New-York. Of course: the Democratic canvass is bound to be at all points a canvass of bluff and false pretences. It will be interesting to see if the Democrati

Committee, when it gets down to business, will place Tammany's Flower on the stump. It is an ordeal which a man who is seeking the Chief Magistracy should invite. The electors, in order that they may be helped to a decision, naturally want to see and hear from those who are candidates for the great places within the popular gift. Mr. Fassett has not shrunk from this ordeal. Believing that he stands for the party and the principles which have earned the public confidence, he frankly faces his fellow-citizens day after day and presents the reasons why, in his opinion, they ought to support the Republican ticket. Will Mr. Flower do likewise? Will the Democratic Committee arrange for a joint discussion between Mr. Flower and Mr. Fassett? Or will Mr. Flower be kept so busy in that Watertown library of his, which contains a desk "just big enough to sign a check on," as to have no time for any other campaign labor? And Sheehau-is he to have the golden opportunity which a stump affords to apply another coat of whitewash to his connection with the Assembly ceiling scandal, and to apologize to the clergymen to whose mouths last winter he applied the gag? We suppose that we shall have to wait for answers to these salient questions and for related information until the Democratic headquarters get fairly open.

### THE BEHRING SEA AGREEMENT.

It is said that the British Minister has complained to the State Department that about 3,500 seal in excess of the 7,500 stipulated for were killed by the American lessees of the Pribyloff Islands this summer. The facts seem to be that prior to the date of the signing of the Behring Sea modus vivendi between 3,000 and 4,000 seal had been taken at the islands. It was held by the Government agent there that the treaty was not retroactive, but that it disfor the benefit of the natives, to be taken after the date of the President's proclamation. We do not know how far Sir Julian Pauncefote contests this view, but he has undoubtedly objected to the circumstance that the whole number of seal slain exceeds 7,500, and report has gone so far as to describe his note as a charge of bad faith against the American Government. This, probably, is erroneous, or if not, the charge must have been predicated on erroneous information. The modes vivendi arrangement says that "Her Majesty's Government will prohibit sea'-killing until May next" in Behring Sea, and that "the United States Government will prohibit seal-killing for the same period" in the sea and on land "in excess of 7,500 to be taken on the islands for the subsistence and care of the natives." It is plain that what had been done by either side before the date of this agreement was regarded as past and unavoidable.

But if the previous acts of the Americans were to be accounted for, then of course the previous acts of the British were also. A rule of that sort must work both ways. In "The London Times" of September 15, 1891, a letter is printed from a correspondent at Victoria, who gives a list of the British vessels engaged in seal-hunting, and of the catch each vessel had made up to the date of the modus agreement. The total catch is stated by this valuable correspondent to be 20,619 skins, or five times as

A HALT IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has so large an amoun of construction work now on hand that its creative impulses are necessarily checked. It is reported from Washington that about \$16. 000,000 will be required another year merely for the continuance of work on vessels which have already been begun. It is hardly probable that the new Congress at either session will do anything more than to authorize the appropriations needed for completing and arming the cruisers and battle-ships for which contracts have been made. If the Secretary were to recommend in his annual report the construction of additional battle-ships and cruisers, there would be little chance of his obtaining authority for having them built. The appropriations needed for carrying out the contracts already made are so large that the designing of new ships must be temporarily deferred.

The progress made during recent years in developing the Nation's naval resources has been sufficiently rapid to justify a brief suspension of creative activity. So far as the battle-ships are concerned, it will be only ordinary prudence to wait until the new vessels are completed and in actual service before duplicating them. These vessels are experimental to a large degree, and their efficiency and value remain to be demosstrated. At the end of two years there will be an opportunity for comparing different types and determining their relative merits and importance. While the best talent in the Department has been employed in designing them, naval architecture is not an exact science. A new battle-ship is more or less of a mystery until it is afloat and in ordinary service, when its weak and strong points become known. Three Secretaries have built cruisers, and each has improved upon those of his predecessors. The fastest cruisers now under construction will be unable to overtake the new Cunard steamers for which contracts are now making in England. If those vessels fulfil expectations the navies of the world will have to launch a new class of cruisers to compete with them in speed and coal-

carrying capacity. The conclusion of the whole matter is that naval architecture is in a transition stage, and that it is wise to make haste slowly, and to test practically the value of every new type before patterning many vessels after it. The Department will do well to discourage premature atempts to design either battle-ships or cruisers in addition to those now under construction. There is one arm of the service which is practically undeveloped, namely, torpedo-boats. We shall be glad to have the Secretary make positive recommendations respecting the construction of a few vessels of this class; and there seems to be a pressing need in Chinese waters of light-draught cruisers. The cost of a few vessels in each of these classes will not be serious, and Congress ought to be urged to make a moderate appropriation for the purpose. Beyond these it will be unnecessary to order the building of new ships for the next two years.

CODLIN, NOT SHORT. The rival houses of Grace and Flint were supposed to be on opposite sides during the Chilian war, the former favoring the Congressional party and the latter Balmaceda. So soon as the crisis had been passed and the Government overthrown there was a curious struggle between them to prove that Codlin had been the friend, not Short. The Flint house under took to demonstrate that the Graces had been shipping arms and cartridges to Balmateda, and that while it had been credited with sympathizing strongly with the losers, it had done many a good turn for the winners. The Graces emphatically denied the charge of trading heavily with Balmaceda, but "The Herald" apparently establishes a strong case against them by printing fae-simile invoices of shipments of Winchester carbines, cartridges and other supplies. At the same time it allows the Flint house the privilege of exploiting its secret negotiations with Trumbull and other Congressional envoys and of explaining that the power of attorney to take charge of the Itata was obtained

by Balmaceda at the muzzle of a gun. This is an amusing controversy as it stands. Unless the fac-simile evidence can be explained away-and the Graces make some attempt in that direction-Mr. Flint, in order to promote his own commercial interests, has succeeded in exposing the hollowness of his rivals' pretension to be considered absolutely faithful to the Congressional cause. Apparently both houses, while credited with sympathizing with opposite factions, took good care to leave a bridge open for retreat in the event of the defeat of their allies. With their large business interests on the West Coast they could not afford to take any other course. While the issue of the conflict was in doubt each house was forced to have recourse to secret diplomacy, and to place itself in a position to assert, whether Balmaceda went down or triumphed over his enemies, that it was Codlin, not Short. If the Congressionalists had been defeated and massacred, the Graces might have produced these alleged invoices as proof of their friendliness to Balmaceda, and at the same time, if they had been sufficiently adroit, they might also have brought to light Mr. Flint's secret dealings with the Junta at Iquique as evidence that he had been guilty of double-dealings.

If everything is fair in war, so also in contraband trade it is not necessary for merchants to be scrupu ous. These American houses had an irrefutable right to sell arms and supplies to both sides, and they did nothing that was dishonorable in trading with Valparaiso and ably a few words in explanation are in order, that Iquique simultaneously. So long as neither firm had absolute confidence in its clairvoyant intuitions respecting the result of the war, it was only ordinary prudence not to put all the eggs in one basket, but slyly to divide them and cover up one batch with straw. Each Codlin had a Short for a double, and was determined not to be undone in an emergency. It was a funny play while it lasted, and it is much more comical new that the epilogue has been reached.

### TESTED BY RESULTS.

It is almost a year since the new tariff went into effect, among misrepresentations and misunderstandings which were discreditable to the country. What have been its results?

It was said that it would stop exports. But within the last twelve months exports have been larger in value than they ever were before in any year. For the first time the marvellous year 1881 has been surpassed within the last twelve months in spite of the short crops of wheat and corn last year.

It was said that the tariff would "tax everything from the cradle to the grave." But since it went into complete operation a full half of all the imports have been free of all duty, a thing which has never happened before under any party or tariff during all the seventy years in which records of dutiable imports have been

It was said that the tariff would not lessen taxes or burdens, but only made a fraudulent pretence of reducing duties. But the fact is that the duties paid in five months since the no time for half-way measures. Every waternew tariff went into full operation have been | melon that comes into New-York ought to be, and

old. The object of the crime was to secure the concerned about what went on prior to the sign- smaller by \$36,576,000 than for the same in the amount of duties paid on other imports.

it was said that the removal of the sugar duty was a cheat, would not benefit the consumers, and would only enrich other countries or the Sugar Trust. The fact is that the cost of sugar o consumers has been reduced more than 2 cents per pound, which means an actual gain of more than \$5 a year for every family, rich and poor. A year ago granulated sugar sold him because he deals in facts, and the arguments for \$6 62 per 100 pounds, and now it sells for

\$4 37 per 100 pounds. It was said that prices of every article consumed would be enhanced by the new tariff. The fact is that retail prices to consumers are almost without exception as low as or lower than they were under the old tariff, and this is particularly true of clothing, cutlery, and other articles on which duties were really advanced. But in fact duties were reduced by the new tariff on more articles than were advanced in

rate of duty. It was asserted that even if retail prices were not immediately advanced they would inevitably be at no distant day, because wholesale prices of all products must be enhanced and the costof producing everything. But the average prices of all commodities are this day 4.35 per cent lower than the prices of the same articles and grades in the same markets a year ago, before the new duties went into effect. The cost of production, and the cost of living, so far as either has been affected by the wholesale price of commodities, have been not increased but

diminished. What has it done? It has built and started numerous manufacturing works, and given employment to many thousand additional American workers already. It has transferred several great industries from prostration to presperity. has started many more works on their travels from foreign countries to the United States. has thus insured a greater home demand for the products of American farms and the work of American mechanics. It has opened to American trade Brazil and Cuba, and will open other profitable markets. It has conferred such bless ings already that the Democrats who boasted that they were going to wipe it out at the very next Congress are now solemnly giving each other reasons why it would not be best, with a tremendous Democratic majority in the next House, to try to do anything about the tariff.

GEN. DYRENFORTH'S ALLEGED SUCCESS The absurd, not to say shameless, misrepresentaion which is indulged in by the Dyrenforth party in Texas is far more seriously hurtful to their claims than the frequent failure of their experiments. Thus, it is pretended that the tests on Saturday last at Corpus Christi were a complete success," because a few spatters of precipitation courred. The fact is that showers of greater or ess violence had already been falling on the Texas coast for a whole week; and a continuance of them was predicted by the Weather Bureau at Washington for that particular day. Thus Nature, to say nothing of art, was already at work, compelling rain when Lieutenant Ellis began his bombardment. The record of Professor Harrington's observer shows that as long in advance as the previous Saturday (September 19), 1.46 inches of rain fell at Brownsville, nearby; on Sunday, .52 inch at Galveston; Monday, .22 at Rio Grande City; Tuesday, 1.42 at Galveston, and 26 at Corpus Christi; Wednesday, Rio Grande City, .66, and Galveston, .44; Thursday, Galveston, 2.34 (!), Corpus Christi, .72, and Brownsrille, .56; on Friday, Corpus Christi, 1.26! The conditions were not those of steady rain with continuous cloudiness, but of alternate sunshine and

shower. The light fall of last Saturday, therefore, has no value as a demonstration of the correctness of Dyrenforth's theories. Indeed, had his deputyin-charge, Lieutenant Ellis, shown anything like the fairness of Melbourne, the Australia-Ohio-Wyoming-Kansus experimenter (whom many look upon as a mere charlatan), he would have postponed his test a few days. This is precisely what Melbourne did at Goodland, Kansas, where he was under contract to make rain by machine last Saturday, and where all day Friday there was steady precipitation, varying from a drizzle to a brisk shower. Had General Dyrenforth accepted Professor Harrington's offer to make tests only on certain days which the latter should name, when in the judgment of the Washington Weather Bureaus there was little likelihood of natural rain, then any coincidence between Dyrenforth's explosions and a shower would have some value as evidence. But up to date almost the only result of any significance attained by these experiments was at El Paso, where an élaborate bombardment of the skies for eight or ten hours on September 18 proved an utter failure.

## DEADLY WATERMELONS.

The Health Department has become famous by reason of the masterly way in which it has carried on the war against grapes. There may not have been any call for the war-in fact, there wasn't-but the Health Board made a noble fight notwithstanding. The Tribune has already suggested that no doubt the department will next turn its attention to potatoes, tomatoes, apples and so forth, in the growing of which various chemical insecticides are freely used. Indeed, danger may lurk where we least expect it. Take, for instance, the alleged harmless watermelon. Watermelon in our present high state of civilization is one of the most dangerous things that can be introduced into the human stomach, and for the same reason that grapes have been found dangerous, that is, on account of the substance used by the watermelon growers to prevent the ravages of its natural enemy. We call on the Health Department to examine every watermelon that is shipped into the city.

Owing to the combination among the watermelon growers to keep the matter a secret, probthe department may act intelligently. The great enemy of the watermelon is the small boy (melo hookius). He infests all parts of the melon-growing belt, and no melon field is free from him. He arrives in swarms when the melons are about half grown, and keeps up his ravages so long as any of the fruit remains. He feeds chiefly in the night. As a protection from the small boy the melon-grower is in the habit of spraying his vines freely with birdshot, using the common double-barrelled gun to apply it. Now, only a small percentage of this spray ever strikes the boys, and much of it lodges in the melons, and when taken into the stomach, as it very frequently is when the melons are eaten, it often produces sickness, death, and so forth Numerous cases have been reported this summer where life has been saved only by the prompt application of the stomach-pump and the consequent extraction of the shot. No doubt many other cases have been fatal. The shot also frequently break off the teeth When they are bitten vigorously. We estimate that 75 per cent of the watermelons sold in the New-York market contain birdshot in more or less dangerous quantities.

But what is our Health Department doing about the death-dealing watermelon? Absolutely nothing. It is wasting its time on grapes. The Agricultural Department says that it would take over a ton of grapes that have been sprayed to furnish enough poison to kill one person. To eat over a ton of grapes at one time a man would have to be very large and quite hungry. We do not believe that even a growing ten-year-old boy could do it. But here are watermelons, sprayed with the most dangerous substance known to the agriculturist, and the Health Board stands idly by. We demand that the Board act, and act vigorously. This is

must be, carefully examined for shot holes, and f the condemned fruit dumped into the Lower Bay.

Wherever Mr. Fassett speaks in the State, he will be received with the same cordiality and enthusiasm that greeted him in New-York and Brooklyn, and he will create the same favorable impression. He is a man of tact, of resources, of magnetism. His speeches thus far have shown him to possers oratorical ability of a high order. He goes straight to the point, and makes homethrust after home-thrust, causing his enemies to howl with anguish. They are unable to answer based upon them are unanswerable.

The sullen and surly spirit of our friends the nemy at the further end of the Bridge is still the lominant feature in Brooklyn politics. The flamboyant millionaire," the "commercial candidate" is too nauseating a dose for them to swallow, even with a good deal of writhing.

The Senate and Assembly nominations are being rapidly made these days. It is earnestly to be hoped that our Republican friends will take special pains to select first-rate candidates for the Legislature-men of high character and proved capacity, for good Legislative tickets are a positive help to the State ticket. Strong and popular candidates for Senate and Assembly will ender the work of electing Fassett and Vrooman all the easier.

Every seoundrel who has been waxing fat by canal steals, will take as naturally to the Flower ticket as a duck takes to water. Why not Did not Governor Hill, Democratic Senators, a Democratic Speaker and Democratic Assemblymen combine and make a desperate fight last winter to shield the canal ring from investigation?

Let every voter who is bent upon doing well by the Commonwealth remember that a ballot cast for the Democratic State ticket will be a ballot east to extend the profligate and extravagant rule of Tammany all over the State.

A notorious bunco steerer who has just been arrested was jocosely known by his professional brethren as "the farmers' friend." The designation fitted him about as well as "the taxpayers' friend" fits the Democratic party.

Just five weeks from to-day the ballots will be east that will determine who shall be Governor of New-York for three years from the 1st of Jan-These five weeks should be weeks of earnest, unremitting labor on the part of all Republicans. A splendid beginning has been made. The rest of the campaign should be marked by the same resolute spirit, the same confidence in the righteousness of the cause, that have been manifested thus far. We have the votes to elect the entire Republican ticket, but they must be cast before they can be counted.

During the growing season the farmer's cry is: No flies on my crops." When the harvest is gathered the Board of Health intervenes with: No poison in ours." What the farmers need is rain to wash off the last traces of the germicides, and what the inspectors require is a little practical knowledge of agriculture and a decided smattering of good sense.

#### PERSONAL.

Bishop Talbot, of Wyoming, has definitely declined the Georgia bishopric.

Marie Bashkirtseff's tomb, near Passy, consists of vanit and chapel. Her portrait hangs just above the arcophagus, and is wreathed in flowers in true French ashion; and day and night a lamp is kept burning

It is thought probable that Postmaster Hart, of Boston, will resign his Federal office and run again for Mayor this winter.

The Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice n Nebraska, A. M. Post, is now a district court judge, having been on the bench for nine years, nomination is generally regarded a strong one.

Mrs. Besant is expected to create a great stir as a ecturer in India, where a woman's appearance on a public stage is a wide departure from ancient and

long time in learning of it, if indeed he has discovered it yet. An evening reception, out-of-doors, was given to him at Fort Tuli. While responding to a toast to his health he was interrupted by the roaring of savage animals. He turned the incident, amid the enthusiastic cheers of his audience, to happy acthe enthusiastic cheers of his andience, to happy ac-count by laying stress on the indomitable plack of Englishmen in the spreading of civilization, undanned by the herce denizens of the forest. The disturbance was caused, however, not by llons, tigers or jackais, but by some of his entertainers' comrades, who kept far enough away in the gloom to escape suspicion ex-cept with those already in the secret.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The joke seems to be on our neighbor, "The Mail and Express," which, as everybody knows, has been and is the doughty champion of the old Presbyterian standards as they have been handed down from the fathers. Commenting the other day on the Holy Coat at Treves, it remarked: "The people of this age are not so gullible as they were, and are not to be driven into accepting as true everything that may be ordered by the fathers." But this is exactly the line of argunent adopted by the Presbyterian revisionists whom 'The Mail and Express" is fighting, and who will be apt to reply that what is sauce for the Treves goose ought to be sauce for the Westminster gander,

A good story is something to be grateful for, and if ou get one which has two points—one of its own and you get one which has two points—one of its own and a second which "lies in the application"—you have a prize indeed. Such a one came to the writer the other day in the Chicago office of the Atchison Route. The arize indeed. Such a one came to the writer the other ay in the Chicago office of the Atchison Route. The pectator asked why this company persisted in putting a accent over the final "e" in their offictal title, techison, Topeka and santa Fe, when no accent beanged to the Spanish. He was answered that it had escended from the founders, and the directors had a azy idea that a document would not be legal if Santa e were spelled without this mark.—(Christian Union,

The instance of a man out West committing suicide pecause his wife went to a circus could probably be matched with a dozen where the women took their own lives because of the circuses their husbands created at

Boston Girl (with enthusiasm).-What is your opin Boston Gir (with a choica? Isn't he grand, wonderful, sublime?
St. Louis Young Man (taken at some disadvantage but rallying in good shape).—He's a corker, Miss How-James. What—er—club's he pitching for now!— Chicago Tribune.

Surprising resentment is shown because Eastern capers refer to a certain international exportion, to be held in 1803, as the "Chicago fair." But it does not clearly appear whether this feeling springs from the discredit which Chicago thinks must attach to holding such a show as this is likely to turn out to to or from the blighting effect upon the enterprise that might result from association with the name Chicago.

An uncommon case is that of the brothers Bythrow, of Pradford. They married sisters and live in the same house, and a son was born to each, one on Saturday and the other on Theaday, each weighing eight pounds.—(St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Republican. The Rev. Mary L. Leggett, the new pastor of the

Unitarian Church of Green Harbor, Marshfield, Mass. is very successful. She came from Beatrice, Neb., where she preached for three years.

A Boston girl laughingly tells of an unconsciously A Boston girl laughingly tells of an unconsciously erroranne blow which her pride received his summer from a New-York man whom she met at a fashionable watering place. "We had been stiting on the plazza for two hours," she says, "and I had done my best to enteriain him. The very fact that he had remained so long made me feel that my efforts were not totally unconwend with success. Judge, then, of my feelings when at the end of that time he rose and said to me: "Wouldn't you like to stroll on the beach for a little while before tea, Miss 8—? It might freshen you up a bit." He was so serenely unconscious of the base it sinuation of his speech that I felt it my duty to ealighten him, and you may be sure it was many a long

day before he heard the last of it. Indeed, I even sen him word a week or two ago that I was writing up hi faux pas for 'Life,' but as he replied that his panish ment was already greater than he could bear, I agree to forgive and forget."—(Boston saturday Gazette,

#### MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

" ROBIN HOOD."

The speciacle of a sincere effort to redeem the operatta stage from valgarity in text and paerillty in music has something so refreshing in it that it would be easy to commend "Robin Hood," which was brought forward at the Standard Theatre last night, if there were even a more plentiful lack of merit in it than proved to be the case. Whether Messrs. Harry R. Smith and Reginald de Koven had any reformatory notions in their heads when they wrote the book and music need not be asked. They chose a subject which might easily have been worked out on the familialines of silly farce, but they preferred instead to at tempt a comedy with music which should appeal to better tastes in both departments; and for this reason, if for no other, they deserve success. Mr. Smith has been guilty of so much that is bad in his adaptations of French and German operattas that those who have recognized the possibilities of better things in his work must perforce believe that it was either the collaboration with Mr. de Koven, the ambition to show that when an opportunity to do original work presented itself he would put his talents to better use, or the charm in the old story of the outlaw of Sherwood Forest which induced him to strive carnestly to create a play simple in outline and to keep in harmony with the spirit of the inles which have helped to stimulate a love for the greenwood and the romantic virtues with which the English imagination endowed the hero of the old ballads. If our stage were richer in such efforts the remark which Beethoven is said to have made touching one of Weber's operas, to the effect that it is best to drown the first litter of pupples, might be made with considerable appositeness to the authors of "Robin Hood"; but in this case it is decidedly interesting to watch the antics of the litter for the entertainment that those antics give, but also for the improvement in the breed for which they bid us The story of the operetta is only slightly connected

with that told in the old ballads. In fact the operatia gives us little else than names with which we are gives us little else than names with which we are familiar. Neither of the authors is experienced enough in his department to produce anything like a picture of the times, or to color it appropriately with language, sentiments and muste. An effort to lend romantic interest is made by lifting two of the characters higher in the social scale than they appeared of old. Robin inod is the rightful Earl of Huntington, defrauded of his rights by the wicked devices of the Shertiff of Nottingban, and Marian, his paramour in the ballads, becomes Lady Marian Fitzwaiter, a ward of the Crown. She, too, is wronged by the Shertiff who attempts to marry her off to Gny of Gistorne, who is set up in the Earl of Huntington's place by an obviously insufficient plot. The defeat of the Shertiff's plan, the marriage of the loves and a few incidents in the forest life of the ordiews are the business of the peace, which will rest for what measure of success it may win on a few pleess of tuneful muster of the control of t familiar. Neither of the authors is experienced enough

W. J. SCANLAN IN "MAYOURNEEN."

It is always to be noted that an audience that comes to see W. J. Scanlan is easily pleased. The very presnce of the actor on the stage seems to brighte hearts of his admirers, and every word that the dear Irish boy says in defiance of the villain causes a laugh, whether it is intended to or not. Mr. Scanlan is a young man of no unusual dramatic ability, but of agreeable personality, easy method, graceful movement and pleasant voice, and it is often amusing to see how little he has to do to win applause. There is a tone of good-humor and innocence, too, about all that he does, that gains him friends and well-wishers. There is not much difference between one of his plays and another, except in the scenes and the names of the characters. Mr. Scanlan himself is the same bright, merry, tender-hearted Irish boy in all of them, and in all of them he plays with the children and tells then stories in the same way. The new play that was brought ferward at the Fourtera a Street Theatre hast right is called "Mayons-ne.p." It carries the spectator back a handred years, but no particular attempt is made to imitate the manners of the time with which it treats. Probably such an attempt would be futile in any case. The story i the usual one, and is fairly well told, though is

public stage is a wide departure from ancient and present custom.

The Rev. Walter W. Williams has resigned the pastorate of Christ (Episcopal) Church, Baltimore; and the Rev. Dr. C. George Currie has been called in his stead. Dr. Currie preached in this church several times last winter and spring. The previous summer he had officiated at St. Bartinolomew's, in New York, For thriteen years he was rector of St. Luke's, in Philadelphia, just after Dr. Howe resigned to become bishop.

The death on Sunday of the Rev. Dr. Caspar Wistar Hodge, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, was not due to cancer of the throat, as has been stated, but to an affection of the lungs and nervous prostration. The seminary will be closed this week on account of his death.

A quiet smile pervades England over a trick played on Lord Randolph Churchill in South Africa not long ago, although the young statesman was a long time in learning of it, if indeed he has discovered it yet. An evening reception, out-of-doors,

"THE MARQUIS' WIFE."

Miss Julia Arthur, who in a miserable hodge-podge called "The Black Masque" recently attracted favorable attention, was seen last evening at the Columbus Theatre, Harlem, in "The Marquis' Wife." In this play it is not possible to find anything that is beautiful or redeeming. The sentiment is atroclous and in the execution of it the action is brutal. The Marquis' wife Is the agent of the revolutionary party in Italy, who by her beauty, her wiles and her audacity is able to accomplish for a ferocious band of conspirators what no one man could hope to achieve. Her rank and her position as the wife of a high offic at of the State frees her for many years of the danger of detection. The tool by means of which the conspirators govern the Marquise is loved by the beauty of the state free and produced the left of the state free and produced the state of t by her. For some reason not clearly explained the brother of the Marquis is killed by Herbert Vane, her lover. An English courier bearing dispatches disclosing the tath about the Marquise has to be killed and Vane shoots him. Cecil, the courier, is borne to the Marquis in what is believed to be a dying condition, but he gets well. The Marquis, in the course of time, also has to die, as he has intercepted a letter to the Marquise, and his wife, after putting him to sleep with an oplate, stabs him. Cecil is charged with the crims and is imprisoned. He escapes, a madman, meets Vane in a secret passage, hills him, and then enters the house of the Marquise, who is also loved by him, and strangles her. He then commits suicide.

For a woman to be all that the wife of the Marquis is requires a facile skill and a delicate touch. was an arch-conspirator, cool, caim and unrelenting With her husband she was coldly indifferent. Before the courier, whose love she was forced to win to save erself and the miserable Vane, she assumed a purity and a modesty and meekness of spirit that accomplished her ends. And in all of this it is not to be plished her ends. And in all of this it is not to to disputed that Miss Arthur was in many ways successful. She was an unioving, but dignified and refined wife, until her passion burst its bonds, when her has wife, until her passion burst its bonds, when her has band charged her with her shame. No woman with the bratal instincts and lawless passion of the Marquise could love as all men of all times have understood the word; but her passion, as it swayed Miss Arthur, was the fierce impulse of a deprayed woman. And that was the Marquise. Her changes to the mod of a gentle woman to suit the temper of an honorable of a gentle woman to suit the temper of an honorable man like Cecil were as winning as a beautiful face, radicant smiles and soft cajoliery could be when the soul was stained. When, again, Cecil refused to kill her husband to free her from what he believed to be a terrible savery, the fawn becomes a tigress.

Miss Arthur was added in her many tempers by a rich and flexible voice and a face of no livile beauty, in the beginning she was greeted kindly, and at the end the audience was enthusiastic enough to gratify the young woman.

the young woman.

Edward J. Henley, as George Cecil, was warmly applauded. Miss Marion Glreux was pretty and ab tractive, and Miss Maud. Harrold was an earnest and tractive, and Miss Maud. Harrold was an earnest and tractive in the play there is nothing to say.

THE BAY STATE REPUBLICANS WAKING UP.

From The Boston Journal.

The truth is that the reverse of last year came a a surprise and a shock to nine out of ten Republicans it awakened the most inactive of them from their lethargy, and filled the active and loyal with a profound determination to redeem the State. THE MALADY IS SADLY PREVALENT.

From The Baltimore American.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright speaks of divorce as a disgusting medicine. It is generally taken in cases of

HAS MR. FLOWER FILED HIS APPLICATION ! From The Washington Post.

Governor Hill may have been badly injured at the saratoga engagement, but he has not yet applied for